The Calgary Herald.

MINING AND RANCHE ADVOCATE AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOLUME 2, NO. 32. CALGARY, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1885 WHOLE NUMBER 84

S. J. Hogg & Compa y,

Dealers in all kinds of building

LUMBER, LATH & SHIN LES

Doors, Sash and Mouldings.

Store Sash and Doors.

Corner Brackets, Building Paper and Lime.

Also Agents for

A. Harris, So & Co.'s

IMPLEMENTS,

Of which a full supply constantly on han A number of heavy and light

SLEIGHS!

to arrive in a few days, cheap for cash or approved notes. Also Agents for the

Confederation Life Association.

Lumber Yard and Office,

Stephen Avenue, Opposite Glen's Feed Stable.

Public Notice.

A sittings of the Alberta District Court, Calgary Division, will be held at

CALGARY.

ON

Friday, April 17, 1885,

at 11 o'clock a.m.

T. DOWLING,
Clerk of the Court.

Calgary, Feb. 17, 1885. 78 3

J. G. FitzGerald,
Auctioneer and Valuator.

STEPHEN AVENUE,

CALGARY.

J. G. FitzGerald begs to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced business as above, and hopes by close attention to business, and the prompt settlement of all accounts entrusted to him, to merit a full share of public patronage. 78

To Let.

That comfortable lath and plastered house on Stephen Avenue, known as Campbell's house, partly furnished. Apply to

S. A. RAMSAY,
Machine Agent.

78

Lost.

Between the Hudson Bay Store and the residence of the undersigned, a large Gold Locket, Heart Shape, Monogram on one side. Reward will be paid for its return to the Hudson Bay Store.

W. L. WOOD.

For Sale
Horse & Cattle Ranch

The entire Herds and property of the

Halifax Ranch Co.

Near Fort Macleod, N.W.T.

500 Brood Mares, Stallions, Geldings, Fillies and Suckers, including

50 selected Norman Percheron Mares.
6 " " " Stallions.

One of which is the well known imported Norman Colt **Kimo**, weight 1,700 lbs., at 3 years old.

And the finest lot of Saddle Horses in the Territory.

1,200 Stock Cattle. 25 Herford Bulls.

It is expected the summer branding will add 350 calves to this herd.

Bain Waggons, Cheyenne Saddles and Harness Horse Blankets, complete set Carpenter's tools all kinds of implements, &c. 200 pine house log, and lease of 100,000 acres of the finest grazing lands. Apply to

C. E. Harris,
Manager, Fort McLeod

Or **J. E. Chipman,** Calgary.

Woolen Machinery For Sale.

For Manufacture of Cloth, Flannels and Blankets.

Comprising, Willow Scribbler 42", self acting Scotch feed 42" Carder, Condenser, Mule (166 spindles), two wide power Looms (Jacquard); one hand Loom, shafting and pedestals, pullies, belting and all necessaries for converting the raw wool into the finished article. Capacity, about 80 lbs. per day. Apply to

S. W. Shaw,
81 Post Office, Midnapore.

THE MAMMOTH STORE!

Spring 1885. — New Goods.

We beg to advise our friends and customers that we are offering for this season's trade a more than usually attractive assortment in the various lines of goods to which we specially devote our attention, among which we would mention:

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

The newest material, and splendid wearing stuff can be had from us.
Dress Goods in large variety. Nun's Veiling and Dress Muslin—plain, striped, checked, printed, &c.
Laces—black, white, cream—various widths and qualities. Lace Curtains, large stock.
Embroideries and Insertions, finest assortment we have ever shown.
Gloves, Hosiery, Cotton, Lustre, Silk, all sizes, large assortment.
Cretonnes and Cretonne Fringes, very large variety. Spring Jersey Jackets, plain and braided.
Umbrellas and Parasols in any color and description of handle.
Our stock of Ladies Trimmed Hats and Bonnets have been most carefully selected, and amongst them will be found all the latest styles.
Children's Hats, Hoods, &c. Infant Robes.
Fancy Goods in all the recent Novelties. Ladies Underwear.
Ladies' Circulars in Silver Grey, Black, &c. Some of the latest patterns in Lisse Frilling, all colors.
Children's Jersey Dresses. Boys and Youths Jersey Suits.

LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

As we have always carried a large stock of these goods, our selection this spring will be found the most complete assortment ever handled, and comprises some of the best makes. Our Ladies' Kid Boots are made especially for us, and being all hand sown we guarantee them for quality and elegance.

Gents' Department.

Boots and Shoes, large assortment.
White, Colored and Regatta Shirts, Collars, &c. Try our White Shirt at 90c.
Gloves—Kid, Goat and Buckskin. Some novelties in Fancy and Plain Ties and Scarfs.
Hats and Caps, a large variety.
Suits of all sizes, and some of the latest styles and pattern, as a visit to our store will convince you.

Groceries and Provisions.

We also carry a large and well selected stock of Groceries and Provisions, which will be found of the finest and freshest, including Crosse & Blackwell's goods, Huntley & Palmen & Peek Frean & Co.'s English Biscuit, in 3 lb tins. Having bought a large lot of English Breakfast Teas, in 5 lb and 10 lb caddies, which are of the finest flavours, any one wanting a good cup of tea should try the above. Samples mailed free on application. Once tried you will drink no other. Fresh Ground Coffees. Also quite an assortment of fresh made Biscuits, including Coffee, Arrowroot, Abernethy, Wine, Vanilla, Water and Soda.

No trouble to show goods whether you want to buy or not. If you come we will treat you courteously.

Agents for Allan Line of Steamers.

G. C. KING & CO.

Rankin & Allan.
NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.
COME AND SEE

Our Spring Stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Tweeds, Dress Goods, Gents Furnishings, Hats and Fancy Goods, &c.

Which we feel safe in saying is the

Greatest in Variety, Largest and Most Useful in Style, Finish and Quality, Lowest in Price, Ever Offered in the West.

We desire specially to direct your attention to the Millinery Department. In this a long felt want will be supplied. This is a new departure, and we have spared no effort or expense to secure a stock second to none west of Winnipeg. An experienced Milliner from the East has been engaged and is in charge of this department.

The assortment in every department will be found VERY FINE, and with confidence and pleasure we solicit your inspection and patronage.

Look out for our opening announcement in a few days.

RANKIN & ALLAN,
The CALGARY DRY GOODS HOUSE

Fishing Tackle.

Rods, Flys, Casting Lines, Lines, Reels,

A complete Fishing Outfit at

AT

Thomson Brothers' BOOKSTORE

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Watches and Jewellery!
Silverware, Etc.

Is to be Seen at

JACQUES'

A Large and Fine Stock
JUST ARRIVED.

ALWAYS AHEAD!

B autiful Stock of

Gold & Silver Watches!

Largest Stock Ever Shown in Calgary.

McINTPRE & DAVIDSON,

CALGARY, Oposite the Post Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between J. Cummings and J. Allen, as Livery Stable Keepers at Calgary, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will in future be carried on in the same premises (Glenn's stables) by J. Cummings under the style of Cummings & Co., who will discharge all liabilities, and to whom all outstanding accounts must be paid.

Dated at Calgary, this 4th April, 1885.

J. CUMMINGS,
J. ALLEN.

Public Notice.

The Municipal Council of Calgary will receive complaints and appeals of all parties who consider themselves aggrieved for any cause against the assessment roll, up to the Twenty-Fourth day of April instant inclusive. The ordinance requires that notice be given to the Town Clerk in writing naming the complaints and grounds of appeal, and upon what property.

THOS. T. A. BOYS,
Town Clerk

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TOWNSITE TRUSTEES, CALGARY.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that all lots on section 15, on which the January payments have not been made, and which are still in default on the 15th inst., will be resumed by the trustees on that date and resold by them as they may see fit in accordance with the proviso on that behalf contained in the agreement under which the lots were sold, and the said lots will be advertised for sale in the next issue of this paper.

W. T. RAMSAY,
Agent for the Trustees.

Calgary, March 20th.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies," and addressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to Noon on THURSDAY, 14th MAY.

Printed forms of tenders, containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application at Fort Osborne, Winnipeg, at any of the Mounted Police Posts in the North-West, or at the office of the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian Bank Cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE,
Comptroller.

Ottawa, 23rd March, 1885.

In the High Court of Justice.
Chancery Division.

In the matter of the Mount Royal Ranch Company (limited) Insolvents.

Between:
G. C. King et al, claimants,
and
The Mount Royal Ranch Company (limited) respondents.

Take notice that an order has been made for the winding up of the above named Company under the Acts respecting Insolvent Companies, and that Henry Bleecker, of the Town of Calgary Esquire, has been provisionally appointed liquidator of the said Company.

And take notice that application will be made to W. M. Matheson, Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, at the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of April, 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, for an order appointing a liquidator to the said Company and for such further orders and directions as to the winding up of the said Company as the said Master may deem expedient.

Dated at Ottawa, March 19th, 1885.

STEWART, CRYSLER & GORMULLY,
Solicitors for the Claimants.

THE STALLION

RATTLER

Will stand for mares this season at River's Ranch, Bow River.

Rattler is of trotting stock, record 2.48, by Rattler sire and Morgan dam; stands 16 hands; 10 years old this spring.

Rates—one service $10, two $18. Special rates for a small band. Will insure all mares known to be breeders.

W. F. RIVERS.

THE WEEK'S TELEGRAMS.

INDIANS ABANDON BATTLEFORD.

THEY MOVE SOUTH,

Movement of Troops.

The Strike in the Mountains.

A Provisional Government Established.

Fenian Scare at Toronto.

Alarm at Gleichen.

WINNIPEG, April 2.—The Indians moved away from Battleford yesterday. A large body of them were reported to be camped twelve miles from the town that night, and all seemed to be on the move south to Sounding Lake.

A dispatch received from the Hudson Bay Factor last night says: "This morning myself and fourteen others were ordered to secure our stores, which were across the river. Four rebels were loading a cart and buckboard, but under cover of cannon we captured their buckboard and wounded one man. We found the stock badly scattered, and we are now engaged in removing the remainder to the barracks.

Other despatches say that Bresaylor, a settlement 25 miles west of Battleford, was raided yesterday and everything destroyed.

General Middleton has ordered the troops now at Fort Qu'Appelle to advance on Touchwood, and those at Qu'Appelle Station to advance to Fort Qu'Appelle. When the troops from the east arrive one division will be sent via Swift Current to Battleford and others via Qu'Appelle to Duck Lake.

A and B batteries arrived at Port Monroe, Lake Superior, yesterday, and will likely reach Nipigon to-morrow. Toronto troops reached Dog Lake, 250 miles from Nipigon, yesterday. It will take them at least three days to reach Nipigon.

More battalions in the east have been ordered out for active service.

WINNIPEG, April 4th.—The Battleford wire has been cut and nothing has been heard for two days. Latest telegrams indicate that provisions will not hold out very long, and relief is watched for anxiously. It is thought that the stores at Prince Albert are not very plentiful.

The halfbreeds have control of the country as far down as Humboldt, and no messengers have got through yet. The Winnipeg volunteers are all at Fort Qu'Appelle. General Middleton is waiting until troops arrive from the east. A and B batteries reached Port Arthur last night and are expected at Winnipeg tonight. The Queen's Own are one day behind them. The Royal Grenadiers from Toronto and four more battalions are on the road behind them. two Winnipeg battalions are ready for service as soon as their equipment is completed.

Factor McDonald, of Fort Qu'Appelle, has been at File Hills and reports the Indians there quiet. The halfbreeds at Fort Qu'Appelle will hold a meeting on Sunday to decide whether they will meet the Dominion commissioners or refer them to Riel.

BEAVER CREEK, April 4.—The men employed on the construction are all on strike for back pay. They have seized the company's stores here and are determined to hold out till they receive their wages for January, February and March.

In consequence of the strike Capt. Steele was unable to leave for Calgary, as he intended this morning.

WINNIPEG, April 6th.—A message has come through from Col. Irvine to the government at Ottawa stating that the provisions at Prince Albert are secure, but that a reinforcement of fifteen hundred more are wanted immediately. The settlers are leaving their farms in fear of the threats of the rebels. Teton and Sioux are committing serious depredations throughout the settlement.

The rebels appear to have established a provisional government. A freighter named Belougin, who was despoiled of freight near Humboldt, was given an exchange note at forty days signed by Alex. Fisher, Lieu. Gov. of Saskatchewan au Pierre Garnet, Secretary. Fisher is a Scotch halfbreed, proprietor of the ferry at Fisher's Crossing, Garnet was once Riel's secretary.

The Hudson Bay Co also hold two receipts signed by Assistant Commissioner of Provisional Government John Gordon who witnessed Duck Lake fight has arrived at Fort Qu'Appelle, he states that Major Crozier's force which was about eighty men met two hundred half breeds advancing towards Carlton? the mounted rebels called out to the police to surrender and attempted to surround them. The rebels opened fire first. They were beaten off, but rallied while Crozier's men were gathering up the wounded. The rebels then poured in a most destructive fire. The ammunition of the police gave out, and they had to retire leaving the dead on the field.

C. Page, and A. Larkey, who were wounded, have since died.

General Middleton commenced to advance on Touchwood this morning. A. and B. batteries passed through yesterday with two hundred other troops and four guns. The Queen's Own will arrive here to-night. Two gattling guns are on their way here from Hartford, and will be taken to the front. Troops are steadily pouring in from Ontario over the Canadian Pacific.

Toronto had a sensation to day in the report that 2000 Fenians had landed at Prescott.

QU'APPELLE, April 6.—There seems no doubt now that the fight at Duck Lake was more disastrous to the rebels than to the police. The courier from Col. Irvine states that the number of rebels who fell was 40. Riel was not present at the fight, being at the time 13 miles away. It is stated that Chief Beardy refused to allow the rebels to fire on Major Crozier, on the ground that they were personal friends.

The Alberta Mounted Corps are to be called Mountain Rangers. Gen. Strange is in command of the Calgary district and Capt. Stewart of the Macleod district.

Lieut. Lauder with 18 men of Major Hatton's troop leave at 4 o'clock to-day by special train for Gleichen, word having come that the C. P. R. men refuse to work without military protection on account of the uneasiness felt at the attitude of the Indians. The men leave under instructions received by Major-General Strange from General Middleton.

Father Lacombe has received intelligence that Judge Rouleau has reached Swift Current with a number of women who left Battleford under his escort on account of the Indian demonstrations. The judge reported everything quiet on the road.

LAGGAN, April 7.—The lines are down west of 3rd Siding. Latest advices state that the strike still continues and the men are determined to hold out for their wages.

WINNIPEG, April 6.—Earl Cairns is dead.

England and Russia seem to be slowly approaching an arrangement as regards the Afghan frontier.

WINNIPEG, April 7.—The troops started from Fort Qu'Appelle yesterday and made 15 miles. The weather was cold and snowy. The batteries are expected to overtake the first detachment to-day.

The Hudson's Bay Company's advices from Prince Albert state that the position there is well fortified, but that provisions are scarce.

Dispatches from Swift Current state that Geo. Applegarth, farm instructor, who was thought to have been murdered near Battleford, is at that point. He escaped from the Indians during the attack on the stores and made his way across the prairies.

The Queen's Own, and the Schools of Infantry detachment arrived this morning and will leave for Qu'Appelle about noon. The main battery, under Col. Williams, and the Body Guard from Toronto, left Ontario yesterday for the west.

The Halifax battalion, 300 strong, are ordered to leave for the Northwest tomorrow. Some of the men of this battalion who refused to turn out were arrested.

The Calgary organization of the Mountain Rangers, under Gen. Strange is now completed, and Capt. Stewart leaves this afternoon for Macleod to organize companies there.

LONDON, April 7.—The fast ocean steamers, which have been chartered by the government to transport the troops to India, such as the America and Arizona, will be armed with ten guns each, and will each be supplied with transportation facilities for 1,500 men; 2,000 men will be drafted immediately for regiments serving in India. Thirty thousand volunteers altogether took part in the manœuvers at Brighton, Dover and Aldershot.

SUAKIM, April 6.—General Wolseley is expected here soon. The whole army will be moved towards Berber on Wednesday and the railway construction will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

◆

MURDER AT MOOSJAW.

(Special to the Herald.)

MOOSJAW, April 8.— Maleskie, a German Jew, arrived here from the west on Sunday afternoon. On Tuesday afternoon as Messenger Duwey and Constable Henderson were walking along the creek, they came across his lifeless body lying in the water, with three bad axe cuts in the neck. The body was perfectly naked, with the exception of shirt which was pulled around his neck. A heavy log chain about 30 feet in length, was rolled round the body.

Sergeant Fyffe was immediately notified and the body was brought to town. A corroner's inquest was held, the verdict will be made known to-morrow.

It appears that Maleskie on his arrival went to the house of john Connors, also a Jew, who owed him money, with the intention of remaining there the night. This was the last seen of him alive.

Connors was arrested and the house examined. Blood was found on the floor, in the porch, and on the track where the body had been dragged towards the creek. The stove was also found half full of partly burnt clots of blood. Connors will be taken to Regina.

◆

Defence for Alberta.

The action taken by the Government in authorizing the establishment of a mounted force in the district of Alberta as an auxiliary to the N. W. M. P. is a most commendable one. For the past 2 or 3 years cattle men and employers have been anxious that a force of this kind should be established, but the demand was considered premature. The present critical condition of the country now necessitates the formation of such a force, we look for good service being rendered by the officers and men during the present emergency, in the future when properly established on Militia basis.

The organization will consist of one troop at Calgary, three in Fort MacLeod district from High river south, and probably one at Medicine Hat.

Captain Stewart in whose hands the organization south has been placed will have the command of four troops, with requisite staff of officers.

The Calgary district organization will be under the direction of General Strange with requisite number of officers.

Important duties will be assigned this force immediately and the Government is liberal in meeting the requirements of the organization as rapidly as the emergency will permit.

The force will be designated the Rocky Mountains Rangers. Rations, forage and pay for man and horse will be allowed by government.

Every settler, rancher and cow boy should lend a helping hand to our local force, which we must say has been placed in the hands of competent officers of experience and who have large interests in our country.

JARRETT & CUSHING,

Manufacture all kinds of

Sash, Doors, Store Fronts

BLINDS, BRACKETS, MOULDINGS, & FRAMES

Estimates given on all kinds of buildings.

Plans and Specifications Prepared.

Parties building should see us and get prices. 74

THE CALGARY HERALD.

The Herald Printing & Publishing Co.

PUBLISHERS.

SUBSCRIPTION, $3 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Advertising rates.—Special contracts made with merchants and tradesmen advertising by the year, all other advertisements are charged at the rate of 12 cents per line for first insertion and 8 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to be measured by a scale of solid nonpareil. Any special notice, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary benefit of any individual or company, shall be considered an advertisement and charged accordingly.

No contract made for a less period than three months, and advertisements of shorter duration will be charged line rates.

Advertisements inserted till forbid.

THE MEETING AT GLENN'S.

The meeting of the settlers at John Glenn's last Sunday, a very full report of which will be found in another column, is an occurrence which must fill every thinking man in the district with profound dissatisfaction. What a loyal Canadian's duty is under the circumstances, and with reference to the Association, is plain. The time of danger to Canada is not the time to press ones own demands. We would ask the settlers who met at Mr. Glenn's, one question: Is there anything you propose to do, in case your manifesto is disregarded, which you could not do equally well if you had waited till the troubles were over?

We will hazard the conjecture that there is not, and the effect of choosing a time like the present for making demands will prejudice a case which under other circumstances would be a strong one, and which at another time would win our sincere sympathy and support.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLT.

From the number of troops which the Government is bringing to the scene of action, and from the eagerness shown to accept volunteer services in the territories, as well as the magnitude of the preparations being made to carry on the campaign, it may be understood that the authorities believe that the duty of crushing Riel is likely to be a troublesome and difficult one.

It may be remarked that in the Northwest itself the same opinion is held. It is regarded here as likely that the entire summer will be spent in chasing Riel from place to place, and that the effect on immigration will be most unfortunate. The effect on immigration, although important is, however, a minor one as compared with the effect on the country itself. Whenever or wherever Riel moves the various districts will be thrown into commotion with serious effects both on the progress of the districts concerned, and on the ability of the Government to repress subsequent commotions and "agitations" in every district in the country.

In fact it is possible that the rising of the halfbreeds is only the beginning of the trouble. The Government probably is aware of this, and hence the extraordinary efforts being made to nip the revolt in the bud. Already the halfbreed rising has been followed by an Indian rising with possibly more to follow; that has been followed by the rising of the men in the mountains, who have followed halfbreed and Indian examples in seizing all the available stores; and there are now rumors that the white settlers are reflecting on the opportunity, unexpectedly presented, to present demands of their own on the harassed Government.

Certainly if the Government is wise it will place every available man in the field at once to quell the centre of trouble in a short, decisive campaign. The danger of prolonging the campaign in any way is that if time is given other troubles will presently arise which will retard the country for years.

It is impossible to suppose that the Indians are contented. We have before called attention to possible Indian reasons for dissatisfaction. It may be said that if the best weapons with which the Indians have been met in the past are a basket of meat and a plug of tobacco, the victories of peace may be won in the same way. It would be a pity to refer them again as Indian Agent McRae did, to diseased rabbits for sustenance, or to hold that tobacco is not an Indian craving. It will be cheaper in the end, to us and to those who come after us, to not only feed them henceforth but to feed them well. If they learn to work some day so much the better, but the redskins are not to be starved into learning. The process of teaching them agriculture has not been attended yet with any brilliant results. Probably the easiest and best way of teaching the various bands to be self-supporting would be to start government farms on all the reserves and pay the redskin laborers living wages. An Indian will do almost anything for money. He will even learn to plough, to sow and to reap, for a tangible result in silver; but it is too much to ask them to learn a farmer's patience and skill in a day. The American Government has not been successful enough in dealing with the Indian question to offer a model to ours. The Canadian Government has a clear and interesting field before it for experiments. An inducement which is strong enough to persuade an idle white to labor will be more than enough to coerce the primitive savage into wielding the hoe. It is probably one of the greatest errors of the territorial press, that with its unparalleled opportunities for studying the matter, it has not hitherto given the Government any hints whatever on the subject of Indian government. With the growing prospects of Indian discontent this fault may be remedied. It is certainly to be hoped that our western contemporaries will take up the question and discuss reasonably the better paths by which the Indian may be led into the pleasant ways of civilization.

We have, however, mentioned that the present "opportunity" will be in many instances seized by the whites to obtain that Sante panacea for all ills—a commission to investigate their grievances. It is always rash to make statements, but there seems no doubt of the fact that in many parts of the country the settlers are now holding meetings with a view to making demands on the Government. It will be remembered that recently, at Calgary, a meeting perfectly friendly to the Government was held and that resolutions were passed at it representing that the people of the district had grievances. The same representations were made to Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. A. M. Burgess when they were here last summer. If the gentlemen who made these representations were unfriendly to the Government they would have put their case in the hands of Hon. E. Blake, who was not near, or Hon. Alex. McKenzie, who was. If they were rebels they would have procured a Riel of their own and put their lives and fortunes into his hands. It should be gratifying to the Government of Sir John that they did none of these things, but sought by the constitutional means of petition and delegation to obtain what they wanted.

Those wants are to-day as strong as ever they were. The feeling of dissatisfaction is still as keen as it was last summer. But the scene has changed. The very men who before were constitutional are now in a humor which precedes unconstitutional methods, and this simply because the Government is harassed and what was not an "opportunity" last summer has become by the grace of Louis Riel a first-class opportunity of embarrassment to Ottawa now.

For our part we can only hope that there are some Government officials left in the country to see that no further harm results to the Northwest or to the Government by their inattention to what is going on. At Edmonton, for instance, it would be an excellent thing if the Agent for Dominion Lands there has been loyal enough to the Government to have ascertained fully what fault the settlers there found at their meeting last Sunday with Inspecter Pearce's awards, and if he sent a clear and full account to his department of the meeting and accompanied it with some words of his own as to whether their points seemed well taken. It does not come within the strict line of his duties to do this, but he should remember that the department has not many opportunities of feeling the public pulse at Edmonton, that the only newspaper there is more anxious to make a point against than to gain information for the Government, that disinterested witnesses of events there are few and not likely to enter into communication with the authorities on the subject, and that if the officials of Prince Albert had not confined themselves so strictly within the line of their duties, but had acted with more consideration for the interests of their employers and less for their own promotion, the Government might have been saved a world of trouble and the present rising been altogether averted.

We do not want any more risings. We have enough of them on our hands just now in all conscience. We certainly hope the settlers will keep cool, just as we devoutly wish the halfbreeds had kept cool and waited till autumn to make a fuss instead of making it just at the season of the year when it will be most disastrous to the interests of the country. At the same time we have no wish to seem ridiculous by not recognizing that many of the halfbreed claims are right and that they should have been adjusted before, and that similarly many of the settlers' claims are right and should be adjusted without any delay whatever, if trouble is to be averted.

MORE REBELLION.

Thunder out of a clear sky is not more unexpected than a Northwest rebellion probably at Ottawa. In the Northwest itself the signs are plainly seen but not a hint seems to reach the authorities until the ball has fallen.

The fault seems to lie in the system by which all Canadian governments have attempted to govern these territories. This system has heretofore regarded the territories as a dependency to the Dominion. Canada, it may be remarked, has not had much experience in governing dependencies, especially ones larger than herself. England is the only country on earth which has had any success in the business, and she has found that a large military force is the only thing to keep a disenfranchised people in order.

When a military force is not available it has been found expedient to allow representation in the councils of the nation to take its place. This has been found an excellent preservative of loyalty.

Mr. N. F. Davin at a dinner given not long ago by the Old Guard at Ottawa, made the remark that if representation were not granted the territories this session he feared there would be trouble in the country. It is extremely probable that if a scheme of representation is formulated at once additional trouble will be averted. No one who reads the signs can doubt that there is trouble of a serious kind brewing in the country at this very hour, and while we cannot join with those who are choosing the present occasion to exact their own terms from a harassed government, we certainly approve of the friends of the government in this country advising the authorities of the fact that the feeling among the white settlers is so strong that it will avoid a great many unfortunate consequences if some of their requests are taken into consideration at once. This very question of representation for instance could be used at Ottawa as sufficient in itself, if rightly handled, to reduce the whole country to a state of thankful submission. If the settlers were informed that the next session would see members returned by the provisional districts sitting at Ottawa, agitators would find it very hard to continue their efforts to bring the settlers to the verge of rebellion.

The Amphitheatre City.

Calgary has been spoken of as "the Amphitheatre City," from the beauty of its encircling hills. It is evidently destined to be a place of wealth and importance in the not distant future, probably the largest city between the terminus and Winnipeg.—Victoria Times.

An Unholy Suggestion.

The Macleod Gazette is an excellent paper but, we regret to say, a little unsound on the Indian question. We should expect The Gazette to be progressive on that question because its editor is not a born westerner but one by selection, and therefore not necessarily imbued with the western idea that the exhilarating and happy decadence of the redman which is now, under providence, taking place for the benefit of cowmen, may and ought to be accelerated by judicious management on the part of the whites, in order that Destiny—with a large D—may be assisted in its laborious task of fulfilling itself.

On the contrary, this is what the enlightened editor of the Macleod Gazette puts forth as a "suggestion:"

> In view of the probable rising of the halfbreeds and Indians in the north the authorities could not do better than enlist as allies the Blackfeet, Bloods, Peigans, and Stonies. The first three of these at any rate are the natural and bitter enemies of the Crees, and would hail with enthusiastic joy the prospect of marching against their old enemies. Not only would they make valuable allies, but by being thus engaged their own troubles, real or imaginary, would be forgotten. The employment of these Indians in this way might prevent trouble here when all attention is centred on Riel. The suggestion is worth earnest consideration.

Friend Wood, we are astonished. So the heaven-ordained mission of the white man, whereby he came to this country for the sole purpose of shedding his beneficent and Christian influence on the life of the poor heathen, comes to this, that at the first opportunity he gets he will set the poor heathens to work cutting each other's throats? Really our civilization must be a failure, or this civilized race must be rather cowardly. We are afraid that the Gazette will approve next of a process which has frequently been suggested as the best possible for settling the Indian question. This is to take an unlimited amount of whiskey and turn it loose. It is claimed by the advocates of the scheme that in five years the Indian question would be at rest, and the Indians too. The one scheme is just as enlightened and humane as the other, and might just as reasonably be put into practice.

A Letter From Battleford.

T. H. Schneider, who kept a flour and feed store in Calgary last summer, was one of the unfortunates at recently imprisoned in the barracks at Battleford. In a letter dated March 11th to one of our citizens, he makes the following remarks: "We had a little excitement in town to-day by hearing of the sudden departure of some 30 men of the N.W.M.P., fully equipped for service, having a cannon and any amount of ammunition. It appears that the notorious Riel is still there, and that on Sunday last a large meeting of halfbreeds was held, and he told them that now, while England's hands were full, was the time to strike an effectual blow. It is rumored here that he passed this a few weeks ago and visited some of the settlements west where the disaffected Indians reside, possibly to get them in readiness for any eventuality. We shall see later on. At present all is in the dark."

This letter throws some light on Riel's movements which has not yet been obtained. It seems undoubted that the Indians now at Battleford were prompted in their movements by Riel, and the man who would stir up Indians to introduce their horrid system of warfare amongst the settlements deserves hanging if ever a man did.

The Long Suffering Cowboy.

It has been the fashion in the States to designate as cowboys every gang of desperadoes and marauders who hold up coaches and rob railway trains. In fact every depredation committed has been laid at the door of the long suffering cowboy. The Calgary Herald, in speaking of an arrest for stealing at High River, called the culprit a cowboy. This was wrong. The party in question was not a cowboy. He was a pilgrim in every sense of the word, lately arrived from the east. Far from being a cowboy he was simply a cook for the Little Bow Ranche Co. Attributing things to cowboys of which a cowboy would not be guilty is likely to gain for cowboys in this country the unenviable name which has falsely been given them across the line. It should be borne in mind that every man who lives or works on a cow ranche, wears chaps and a big hat, and flourishes a six shooter, is not necessarily or probably a cowboy. The general cowboy, who attends to his work and does it well, has not the time to parade around the country showing off. Of course among the cowboys, as among any other class of men, there will be wild, reckless cases, who gamble, drink and shoot occasionally, but it is absolutely false that they are so as a class. We protest against every unlawful act being attributed to our cow punchers who in this country at any rate, are quiet and inoffensive, and reckoned as among our best citizens.—Macleod Gazette.

The Gazette is hard on us. The cowboys of Alberta are certainly as pleasant and manly a class of men as one would wish to meet. But does the Gazette mean to insinuate that while it is wrong to call a man a cowboy if he goes crooked, it would not be wrong to call him a cook? As a matter of fact in this case Fleming called himself a cowboy, and we but followed the legal description. Would the Gazette have been better pleased if we had gone beyond the legal description for the sake of calling him a cook? What have the cooks done that the Gazette should wish to insult them? It is getting too frequent to lay all sorts of depredations at the door of the long suffering cooks. Attributing things to cooks of which a cook would not be guilty is likely to gain for that class in this country a more unenviable name than has been given them across the line. The general cook who attends to his work and does it well has not the time to parade around the country showing off. Of course among the cooks as among any other class of men there will be wild, reckless cases who gamble, drink and shoot occasionally, but it is absolutely false that they are so as a class. We protest against every unlawful act being attributed to our cooks, who in this country at any rate are quiet and inoffensive, and reckoned as among our best citizens.

Northwest at Ottawa.

THE SASKATCHEWAN RIVER.

Mr. McCallum moved for all reports concerning improvements of the North Saskatchewan river for the purposes of navigation.

HALFBREEDS.

Mr. A. W. Ross has interviewed the Premier and the Minister of the Interior and Mr. Burgess on the subject of the supplementary claims of halfbreed miners and is confident of success.

THE C.P.R.

The government has rejected the proposition of the C.P.R. Co. as submitted and wired you last week. A new proposition in a modified form will be made by the company. The government refuse absolutely to make any further advance in cash but are willing to arrange the mortgage so that the company can borrow in the open market.

In the House yesterday Mr. Pope, replying to Mr. Blake, said the number of level parts of the C.P.R. was 2,737, with an aggregate length of 641 miles; changes of grade, 5,832; average grade, 20 feet to the mile.

Financial.

Government Land Scrip purchased. Post Office Money Orders, Cheques and Drafts cashed by

W. T. RAMSAY,

At the Office of The Canada North West Land Company (Limited), Stephen Avenue, Calgary. 78

Calgary Societies.

Bow River Lodge, No. 28, G. R. M., A.F. & A. M.

Geo. Murdoch, W.M.
J. L. Bowen, J.W.
J. Votier, Treasurer.
A. Henderson, J.D.
E. H. Smith, I.G.
G. L. Fraser, J.S.
A. Milne, S.W.
J. E. Turnbull, Sec'y.
T. Dunne, S.D.
J. D. White, D. of S.
J. S. Ingram, S.S.
J. R. Mitchell, Tyler.

Trustees—N. J. Lindsay, P.M.; George Murdoch, James Walker.

Lodge meets the Monday on or before the full moon of each month.

Alberta Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F.

J. H. Millward, N.G.
H. B. A. drews, Treas.
J. Lambert, Warden.
S. Ray, R.S.N.G.
Jas. Colvin, R.S.V.G.
J. Allen, R.S.S.
W. Wallace, I.G.
P. J. Claxton, V.G.
J. S. Douglas, Sec'y.
T. Spearan, Conductor.
C. N. Jarrett, L.S.N.G.
D. McNeill, L.S.V.G.
A. Henderson, D.S.S.
M. Cuzner, O.G.

Consulting Physician, A. Henderson, M.D.

Lodge meets on Fridays at 8 p.m.

Parties in other parts of Alberta wishing information as to how to proceed in the matter of organization can apply to

GEO. MURDOCH, D.D., Grand Sire.

RANCHE CARDS.

A. C. SPARROW.
Horse brand A S on left shoulder.
Cattle brand AS on left rib. 44
Range between Elbow River and Fish Creek.

J. D. Lauder.
Range—Elbow River.
Address—Calgary.
Cattle Brand—D L on right side.
Horse Brand—D L on left thigh.
Vent—Bar under brand. 63-ly

B. M. Godsall.
Range—Pine Creek.
Address—Calgary, N.W.T.
Horse brand Uq on the left shoulder.
Cattle brand same on left hip.
Vent—Cattle, brand sideways on right hip.
Horses—same on left hip. 78ly

Mount Head Ranche Company.
Range—High River.
Address—Calgary.
Cattle Brand—10 on left side.
Horse Brand—HL connected on left shoulder
65 GEO. LEVINGE, Manager.
Horses and Yearling Bulls for sale.

Military Colonization Co. of Canada.
(LIMITED.)
Range—North bank of Bow River, west of Blackfoot Crossing.
Address—Post Office, Gleichen, C.P.R., N.W.T.
Brands—Cattle, House on right hip.
" Horses " on left shoulder, also anchor hanging from horizontal S.
Horse brand—Shield on left shoulder.
Horses for sale. Apply to
T. B. STRANGE.

Stewart Ranche Company.
(LIMITED.)
Range—Pincher Creek, near Fort Macleod.
Address—Fort Macleod, N.W.T.
Cattle brand—SC on left side; also owners of cattle and horses branded 4 on left hip, and cattle Tu connected on left hip.
Ear marks—Right ear cropped, left ear underbit.
Horse brand—SC on left shoulder. 2-ly

Mount Royal Ranche Company.
(LIMITED.)
Range—Ghost River.
Address—Calgary, N.W.T.
Horse brand—A on left shoulder.
Also owners of horses branded A above Anchor hanging from horizontal S on left shoulder.
Vent—A on left hip.
Cattle brand—111 on left hip. 12
A. P. PATRICK & FRANK WALSH
Joint Managers.

BRITISH AMERICAN RANCHE COMPANY.
LIMITED.
Horse brand—C on left shoulder.
Vent—Inverted ɔ on left hip.
Range—Bow River, N.W.T.
Address—Calgary, N.W.T.
Well broken horses of all classes constantly on hand. The undersigned is always on hand at the "corral," which is a quarter of a mile from Cochrane station, to meet intending purchasers. Fancy team horses on hand for sale.
W. D. KERFOOT Manager

Walrond Cattle Ranche.
North Fork, Old Man's River.
Post Office—Fort Macleod, Alberta.
G. W. Friends, Local Manager.
Wm. Bell, V.S., Clerk of the Ranche.
Brands—Cattle, W. R. on left side.
" Horses, WR (monogram) on left hip.
Ear marks—Single slit in right ear.
" Double slit under side left ear.
D. McEACHRAN,
3-13 Managing Director, Montreal.

The Cochrane Ranche Company, Limited.
President, Hon. M. H. Cochrane.
Vice-Pres., James A. Cochrane.
Sec.-Treas., J. M. Browning.
Underbit out of left ear of calves branded up to 1882.
Double dewlap on calves branded after 1882.
Vent—Inverted C on left side.
Horse brand—R on left jaw.
Vent—Inverted R on left hip.
Range between Kootenai and Belly River.
Address—Hillhurst, Fort McLeod, N.W.T.
Also owners of cattle with double dew lap and square and compass on right hip.

MEDICINE HAT ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. SHEE, C. P. R. Surgeon, Medicine Hat. Coroner for N.W.T.

WELLINGTON BRIDGMAN, Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Medicine Hat, N. W. T.

PIONEER
Electroplating & Gilding
ESTABLISHMENT.
All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application to
WM. S. ANDERTON, Proprietor, Main street, Medicine Hat, N.W.T. 61-6m

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company under the name of "The Fort McLeod Ranch Telegraph Company," with its head office at Fort McLeod, in the Northwest Territories of Canada, for the object of establishing, constructing, maintaining and working telegraph lines between Calgary and Fort McLeod, in the said Northwest Territories, and for that purpose to lay down, erect and maintain its line or lines of telegraph between the said places, with power to charge rates for messages transmitted over the said lines, and with all other necessary and corporate powers.
Dated at Winnipeg, this [illegible] day of January, 1885.
MUNSON, ALLAN & MacBETH,
Solicitors for Applicants.
Per McINTYRE & LEWIS, their Agents
71-9 At Ottawa.

SURVEYORS.

McVITTIE BROS., D.L. Surveyors, Mining Surveyors for British Columbia, Explorers, &c., Calgary.
A. W. McVITTIE, D.L.S. THOS. T. McVITTIE, C.E.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. DOUGLAS WHITE & CO., Painters, Glaziers and Sign Writers. The Rockies Paint Shop, Stephen Avenue, Calgary. 65

E. McCOSKRIE & CO., Architects, Civil and Mining Engineers, Building Surveyors and Contractors, Stephen Avenue. Special attention to Churches, Schools, Public Buildings, Railway, Hydraulic Gas, and Sanitary Works generally. 81

AMBROSE SHAW Gunsmith, Locksmith, &c. General Jobbing work in the above lines promptly attended to. Keys made and repaired. Skates sharpened. Scales repaired and adjusted. Atlantic Avenue, opposite the Depot. 73-ly

BLACKSMITHS.

JOHN B. RIVET, Carriagemaker & Blacksmith Shoeing a speciality. Carts and Waggons bought and sold. Shop—East Bank of Elbow. 66

THE PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP — Near I. G. Baker's Store. The undersigned is prepared to do all work in his line. Horseshoeing promptly attended to; miners tools, &c., made to order and repaired. D. Hamilton. 49

MEDICAL AND DENTAL.

DR. NEVILLE J. LINDSAY.
Physician and Surgeon. Office and Residence, Stephen Avenue, a little east of Captain Boynton's Music Hall, Calgary.

DR. A. HENDERSON.
Late House Surgeon Montreal General Hospital, Calgary.

W. WILSON, Dentist, Calgary. Stephen Av. West of P.O.

HOTEL CARDS.

WOODBINE DINING HALL AND SALOON. Atlantic Avenue, opposite Canadian Pacific Railway Station. 32

ROSSIN HOUSE.
This new hotel is now open, and offers the best accommodation to the general public. Board by the day or week. A. McNeil, Proprietor. 29

CASTLE MOUNTAIN BILLIARD HALL, corner of Stephen and Drinkwater Streets, Calgary. Finest Billiard Hall west of Winnipeg. Bar stocked with choice temperance drinks and domestic and foreign cigars.
Clark & Beaudoin, Proprietors.

C. P. R. HOTEL, Golden City, Columbia River.
This hotel offers the best accommodation to travellers. The bar is stocked with all kinds of temperance drinks, and the best brands of Cigars. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Richard Anderson, Proprietor. 44-3m

ROYAL HOTEL, Martin & Riley, Props. T. H. Dunne, Clerk. Calgary, Alberta. This leading hotel is situated on the corner of Stephen Avenue and McTavish street, diagonally opposite the Hudson Bay Store, about two minutes walk to the depot. This hotel has recently been refitted. Guests are guaranteed first-class accommodation. The bar is supplied with the choicest and the best native drinks. Headquarters for the Fort MacLeod stage. 39

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, Near Railway Station Calgary.
The above new hotel has just been opened for the reception of guests, and will be found commodious and comfortable. No pains or expense will be spared to meet the wants of visitors. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. Good Bar and Bed Rooms in connection.
Neil McLeod, Proprietor. 73

ATHLETHIC SALOON AND DINING HALL
Atlantic Avenue, Opposite C.P.R. Depot.
Choice Cigars and Temperance Drinks.
J. DONOHUE,
73 Proprietor.

Notice to Travellers.
TROLINGER & MILLER.
Mosquito Creek, N. W. T.
Good hay, stabling and meals provided. Horses can be left with me and will be well cared for. 78

High River Hotel.
First-class accommodation for travellers between Calgary and MacLeod.
Good stabling and every care given to horses
Smith & Chalmers,
77 ly Proprietors.

CALGARY TOBACCO & CIGARSTORE.
Pipes, Imported and Domestic Cigars and Tobaccos.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
(One door east of P. O.)
J. BANNERMAN, Manager

CARPENTERS

JAMES V. MARTIN, Carpenter, Builder and Wheelwright, Near C.P.R. Station, Calgary. 80

SMITH & BUCK, Builders and Contractors. Special attention given to Staircasing, Store Fronts and Fittings, Scroll Work, Conservatory and Ornamental Fencing. Inner and Outer Venetian Blinds. Sashes, Door and Window Frames made to order. 13
H. E. Smith. H. M. Buck.

LEGAL CARDS

PETERSON & PETERSON
Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers, Stephen Avenue opposite P.O. Agents for the Saskatchewan Homestead Co.
C. W. PETERSON, B.A. A. M. PETERSON, B.A.

H. BLEECKER.
Barrister, Etc., Calgary. Reference—Hon. Chief Justice of Manitoba.

JAMES A. LOUGHEED.
Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office, Stephen Avenue, east of P. O. Calgary.

C. N. CAMPBELL.
Barrister, Real Estate Agent, Stephen Avenue, Calgary.

T. H. GILMOUR.
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Dealer in
FRESH PORK,
FLOUR, FEED AND SEED GRAIN.
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Dealer in
Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Sash, Doors,
Mouldings, Building Paper, &c.
Office and Yard, rear of
Rear of A. C. SPARROW'S Butcher Shop,
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FOR SALE!
The Stewart Ranche Company
Offer for sale
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Pack Horses
For information apply to
JOHN HERRON,
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SEEDS!
If you want good reliable Garden, Farm or Flower Seeds, send to
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Catalogue free on application.

SEEDS.
Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds. Clover, Timothy and all varieties of grass seeds. Carefully selected Seed Grains.
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P.O. Box 481. 473 Main street, WINNIPEG.
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Beef, Beef, Beef!
WHOLESALE.
I am prepared to furnish CHOICE BEEF, by the car load or carcass to all towns in the North West Territory, on the line of the C. P. R.
AT REASONABLE RATES!
A. C. SPARROW,
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Calgary, N.W.T.

A. P. SAMPLES & CO.,
Dealers in
LIVE STOCK!
of all descriptions. Will buy, sell or exchange
Stock or Beef Cattle
in large or small quantities.
Will contract to deliver cattle from Montana ranges, or domestic cattle from eastern markets to stockmen of the North West.
Have also opened
Meat Market on Stephen Avenue, One Door West Martin Brothers.
And will furnish Beef and other Meats in season, Wholesale and Retail, at bottom prices.
All orders from parties along the C.P.R. will receive prompt attention.
Stock branded Bar Sun left side.

THE HERALD.
Job Office has recently had a number of New Fonts and Borders added to it. We have now four fast Presses and all the appliances necessary for the rapid execution of Plain and Fancy Printing.
Have a Look at the Outfit.

LIVERY AND STAGE

Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.
The subscriber desires to intimate to the public that they have leased
Glen's Stable, Stephen Avenue,
And will keep constantly on hand the very best Hay and Grain.
Good Stylish Rigs,
with or without drivers, furnished at reasonable rates. 43
Cummings & Allen.

PACIFIC!
Livery, Sale and Feed Stable,
--Stephen Avenue--
A. G. McDONALD, Proprietor.

ROYAL MAIL LINE.
Passenger and Express
BETWEEN
Calgary and Fort McLeod.
Leaves Calgary on Tuesday and Friday at 8 a.m.
Leaves Fort McLeod on Tuesday and Friday at 8 a.m.
For further particulars apply to
KING & COMPANY,
Agents, Calgary.
WINDER & COMPANY,
17 Agents, Fort McLeod.

Removed!
To West Side, Opposite C.P.R. Station & Next Door to Mortimer's Bakery.
The Same Old Sign!
GOOD GOODS AS CHEAP AS EVER.
A full line of
Clothing, Boots and Shoes.
Call and see us at once.
J. G. VANWART & SON

J. H. RODWAY & CO.,
Manufacturers and dealers in
—Stoves, Tinware,—
Sheet Iron and Copper Ware.
All kinds of
Roofing and Jobbing
promptly attended to at lowest living rates.
Shops—Section 15, opposite the P.O., and Atlantic Av. and McTavish St.

Tailoring!
TWEEDS
For Suits and Pants
AT
MITCHELL'S. 3m

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CALGARY
BATH HOUSE & BARBER SHOP
First Class in all Departments.
Shaving, Shampooing and Hair Dressing done in first-class style.
Choice brands of Imported and Domestic Cigars.
Large assortment of Razors, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Hair Oil, and Perfumery of all kinds always on hand.
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CITY BARBER SHOP AND BATH HOUSE. Hot and Cold Baths at all hours. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tuesdays and Fridays specially for ladies. Millward's new building, next door to Star Bakery.
Mark Cuzner,
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W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,
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Leather, Findings, Lac, Hides & Oil.
Lace Leather a specialty. 12
8 LOGAN STREET WEST WINNIPEG

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PORTABLE HOUSES!
Settlers' Cheap and Comfortable Homes.
Built under a new patent. The principle being to have the maximum of work done where built—in shop—and the minimum where erected.
All sizes and at very low prices
Address
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Lands, Real Estate, Mining and Commission Agents.
Customs Brokers,
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Agents for Hudsons' Bay Co. Lands.
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Office, Opposite Depot, Stephen Avenue.
Calgary, - - Alberta

Where are Wicked Folks Buried?

"Tell me, thou grey-headed sexton," I said,
"Where in this field are the wicked folk laid?
I have wandered the quiet old graveyard through,
And studied the epitaphs old and new;
But on monument, obelisk, pillar or stone
I read of no evil that men have done."

The old sexton stood by a grave newly made,
With his chin on his hand, his hand on a spade;
I knew by the gleam of his eloquent eye
That his heart was instructing his lips to reply.

"Who is to judge when the soul takes its flight?
Who is to judge 'twixt the wrong and the right?
Which of us mortals shall dare to say
That our neighbor was wicked who died to-day?

"In our journey through life, the farther we speed,
The better we learn that humanity's need
Is charity's spirit that prompts us to find
Rather virtue than vice in the lives of our kind.

Therefore good deeds we record on these stones;
The evil men do, let it die with their bones.
I have labored as sexton this many a year,
But I never have buried a bad man here."

—The Truth Seeker.

* * *

An enthusiastic Blaine girl in Oakland, last week, paid an election bet of 100 kisses. The next day the young man claimed a recount, and the girl has consented, rather than throw the case into the courts.

Yes, my son, it is a solemn, eternal fact that. "Truth once crushed to earth will rise again." And in these days of awful carelessness truth is kept so busily engaged in performing the grand rising act that she looks like a woman picking up pins.

They tell a very pretty little story of the little 4 year old son of James Parton, the historian. One day last summer he was found kissing the rosebuds to make them open. The fact that he amputated the cat's tail and converted his mother's tulip bed into a circus ring the same day is not recorded.

In one block in the City of Philadelphia are stored over 30,000 barrels of whisky. These, it is estimated, hold at least 10,000,000 pints, or more than 30,000,000 drinks. Turning now to the census it appears that there are in the United States 25,518,000 males, of whom not more than 10,000,000 can be of an age for downright cussedness. That one block in Philadelphia contains material for one day's gigantic spree for the entire Nation. This ought to afford a lurid text for temperance orators.

Six men came in from Fort Macleod yesterday having walked the entire distance packing their bedding with them. They were coal miners and were brought out by the Northwestern coal company last fall from Scranton, Pa. Work having shut down and being left to their own resources came to Montana in hopes to find something to do at their trade. Being pilgrims in the country they undertook a dangerous journey; fortunately, however, the weather remained pleasant and they arrived safely. Had one of our March storms overtaken them the probability is they wouldall have perished.—River Press.

During a lecture in Ithaca recently Chaplain McCabe referred to a call he had recently made upon Gen. Grant. The Chaplain said: "After concluding my business with the General I was about to leave, knowing that his time was valuable.' "Don't hurry, Chaplain; take a seat," remarked the General. "I will if you will talk about the War." Gen. Grant smiled and asked: "What special feature of the War do you refer to?" "Well, I want to know whether you took Lee's sword when he surrendered. I've seen it stated in print that you did and that you did not: now I want to know from your own lips." "I did not take Gen. Lee's sword," replied Gen. Grant.

Lord Garmoyle, who is now in Canada, recently thrilled the ladies at Government House with the following account of his experiences in India. He was asleep in his bed, when he awoke feeling something very clammy sticking to his great toe. It was a cobra. Putting his hand beneath the pillow, he drew out his revolver, took aim, fired, and shot off the toe with the snake attached to it. The toe was subsequently examined by an experienced surgeon, who discovered that it was impregnated with poison. Had it not, therefore, been for his Lordship's presence of mind, our country would have lost in its future councils the matured wisdom of one of our hereditary legislators.—London Truth.

Wm. Rowe returned home a few days ago. He with several others have been riding the ranges above Belt creek gathering the horses belonging to the Shonkin and Highwood ranges, which had strayed to that section. The regular spring round-up of horses will commence in a few days. Mr. Rowe was told that two bands of horses, one of about thirty head and the other about sixty-five head, were being driven over the old lime kiln road towards Barker. They seemed to come from the direction of Sand Coulee or Great Falls. The suspicious actions of the parties driving them, led to the supposition that they might be stolen, and the direction they were being driven seems to confirm the suspicion although nothing was known. An inquiry will shortly be made to ascertain to whom they belonged. Mr. Rowe followed the trail for some distance but was obliged to abandon it.—River Press.

He was a busy man and she was a society woman. One evening he suddenly looked up from his paper and said: "By the way, didn't we have a baby in this house about the time Midland Broad Gage went up to 98?" "Yes," she said, "Oscar was born the night of the Everingham reception." "Boy, was it?" he said, with a show of interest. "I had forgotten; must be about seven months old by this time. Where is he?' She touched a bell, a servant appeared, and she ordered Oscar to be brought into the presence of his sire. Instead of whom the weeping nurse appeared alone, and with many tears confessed that the infant Oscar had been kidnaped in the park six weeks before, and that the most careful search, aided by advertisements in the daily papers, had thus far failed to reveal his whereabouts. Thus we see that wealth is no barrier to sorrow, and into the homes of the rich and the great trouble creeps with its stealthy tread, and sometimes breaks up a whole evening of enjoyment.

STOCK NOTES.

Darlington (I. T.) Transporter: prairie fires have been visible on every hand the past week. A great deal of range between the two Canadian rivers has been burned, and until new grass comes picking for stock will be slim on the range. However, the grass on the burned districts will appear much earlier than it will on the ranges not burned, and for this reason the Indians generally at this season of the year set out fires. They want to have the new grass come as early as possible for their ponies.

One of the very common mistakes all over the cattle country is to set the fires out too early in the spring. The following short article from the Texas Panhandle is full of good sense touching this matter:

Saving the old grass means saving a great many cattle for future usefulness and profit. Cattle will go out on the burned parts of a range and starve watching for the thin and scattering blades of the new grass to appear; or when it does come will get that alone while it is very "washy" and its effect is weakening, whereas if they took it with the old growth the staying qualities of the mass would be better. Do not allow the ranges to be burned off too soon.

The cattle industry in the interior of British Columbia has been developed to a certain extent but it is capable of much greater expansion, and new grazing fields to the north of Kamloops hitherto untouched will be opened up so soon as the cattle can be shipped to the eastern markets. The grass in British Columbia is the real "bunch grass," which is not found east of the Rocky mountains. The bunch grass, so called, growing in the east, being only a variety of buffalo grass. It has been shown by experiment that this bunch grass after it has been eaten down and thought to be completely killed, has, when fenced and protected, grown up again luxuriantly. In the winter when the ground is deeply covered with snow, the cattle can live on sage bush which they eat readily.—A. W. Ross, M. P.

The present month compared with the same last year shows a wide contrast. Last March was a winter month in every sense of the word, and was a hard one on range stock, while what has past of the present month could not be more favorable for them. Cattle one year ago could not be driven over ten miles a day, they were so weak, but we venture the assertion that they could be run that far now without injury. On the 17th of last March 3,000 head were driven across the Missouri on the ice. The same date this year there was not a vestige of ice in that stream.

Other than natural, we venture to say the loss will not exceed one per cent., if the weather is at all favorable from this out. Reports from other sections are equally as flattering, and the outlook is better than at any time for the past five or six years, so say old stockmen.—Sun River Sun.

The following letter which appears in the Sun River Sun written to R. S. Tingley, of Fort Benton, in answer to one from him concerning the stock interests of South America will be read with interest:—

OFFICE U. S. CONSULATE,
ROSARIO, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC,
February 14, 1885.

R. S. TINGLEY, Esq.,
Fort Benton, M. T.:

SIR—Your letter dated December 25th to hand. Cattle business is considered the safest and most profitable business of the country. Cattle by the band are worth six to eight dollars, gold, per head. Horses, ordinary, $12 to $15; mares, by the band, $2.50 to $4.00 per head. Farm wages $8 to $16 per month. Grazing lands from $4,000 to $15,000 per league square, according to locality and class of grasses.

There is no snow in winter and it is not necessary to prepare food or stock, as the grass is green all the year round. Sheep are worth $1 to $1.50, according to class. Government does not give land but sells very cheap. $50,000 would be ample capital to start an establishment with 3,000 or 4,000 head of cattle.

The climate is considered very healthy. Any further information I can give you will be done with pleasure.

Yours truly, ALANSON S. HALL.

Desperate Fight.

It is a long time since the peaceful town of Macleod has been disturbed by anything of a fight, worthy of the name. Last Monday, however, there was a fracas, which at one time threatened to terminate more seriously than it did. It seems that, for sometime past there has been bad blood between Johnson McLeod, the driver on the Macleod-Calgary line, and a man named Williams. On Monday last, Williams struck McLeod, and the latter at once waded into his assailant. The fight was anyones', until McLeod got his man down, when he proceeded to pommel him good shape. At this stage of the game, another man, commonly known as "Baldy," ran up, and gave McLeod a savage kick square in the face. The force of the blow loosened his teeth, and cut his mouth badly. McLeod then ran into the house for his revolver, and when he reappeared, Williams retreated. Baldy went for his gun, and things looked serious. But McLeod went back into the house, and so further hostilities were suspended. McLeod suffered very much for a time, and did not at once recover from the dazed state resultant from the kick. Shortly afterwards, Baldy was arrested by the police, charged with assault, and taken to the guard room, where he must await McLeod's return from Calgary before getting his preliminary examination. Williams in the meantime, decided that he had no further business in town, and left. The police were out scouring the country after him, but thus far have not succeeded in getting him.—Macleod Gazette.

A Man (?) Without a Name.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR:—Is the ignorant and ranting hypocrite scribbling under the false name of Fair Play, ashamed of fathering with his own name his miserable composition?

"Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in Venice: This reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them, and when you have them, they are not worth the search." —Merchant of Venice Act I Scene I.

Edgar A.

Medicine Hat April 2nd 1885.

GONE TO THE MOUNTAINS.

The Engineers Concentrating all their Energies in the Selkirks.

The C. P. R. engineers employed upon the Coal Harbor extension and terminal city survey, have been sent to the Selkirks to assist in overcoming serious difficulties in heavy grades that have recently been encountered, so that the line will be ready in time for the contractors and constructing parties. In order that there should be not one day's delay in the final completion of the line to tide water, the management finds it necessary to concentrate every available man, from the skilled engineer to the navvy, on the heavy work yet to be constructed. The late enquiry of the British Government as to the probable date at which the line would be completed, and the intimation then given that the road would be required for the transportation of troops and war supplies, have compelled the company to alter their plans in a measure and crowd all their force on the present unconstructed sections. The effect of this will be that the road will be completed at an earlier date than was hitherto contemplated. Contemporaneous with the driving of the last spike the extension down Barrard Inlet will be finished. The rumors that the Government had taken over the road and that Coal Harbor had been abandoned, were manufactured for the occasion by one or two individuals who are interested and anxious that such a consummation should be realized. Great and important undertakings, such as the extension to Coal Harbor and all that that implies, are not relinquished so readily or abandoned without good and sufficient reasons. We would advise all concerned to keep cool; the inevitable cannot be delayed or stopped by silly canards any more than the waves that beat on Race Rocks can be turned aside by a chip broom in the hands of a Kloochman.—Victoria Times.

The Tramp and the Poker.

A good story comes from Troy, Lincoln county which is told at the expense of a landlord whose love for the exciting game of poker caused him to part with a wallet one night last week. Having ordered a load or two of cordwood from a farmer, the latter in due time delivered the same in front of his customer's residence, when not long afterwards a seedy looking individual came along armed with a saw and buck, and securing the job went to work in dead earnest for the munificent sum of $1. Accomplishing the task just as the bell rang for supper he was asked to partake of the meal, which invitation he accepted without much pressing. Supper over he was paid the dollar for the wood job, and loitering around the store he heard his benefactor invite several friends there to join him in a friendly game of poker, to which they readily assented. The heaver of wood looked complacently on the game for a time, and addressing himself to the host requested the privilege of taking a hand, saying that although apparently destitute, he would blow in the dollar, and adding that cards were the cause of his present degraded position in society.

All advice on the part of the players for the fellow to hold on to his only dollar proved unavailing and finally he was admitted to the game. In a short time he found his winnings swelled to $50, when, exasperated, one of the party raised the pot to $200, thinking by that means to freeze the fellow out. Going down in his bootleg he pulled forth a roll and covering the bet, soon found to the dismay of the crowd, that the "boodle" was again his. A scene followed which at one time promised to become a cause celebre at Troy, but the check of the wood sawyer carried him successfully out of the woods. He was surrounded by the crowd and threatened with death, arrest, cremation, pulverizing and even a dose of dynamite did he not return their money. Did he do it? Not a bit of it, but drawing a pair of Smith & Wessons he defied them all and threatened the "whole crew" with arrest for running a gambling house. No arrests were made, and the tramp taking the train for St. Louis bade the Trojans a gentle "ta-ta, au revoir," until next time.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

* * *

Two prairie fires recently got out at High River, which threatened to devastate the whole country. A method, which we do not think has ever been tried here before, and for which Geo. Lane, F. S. Stimson's foreman, must be given the credit, was put into practice with the most perfect success. Two long chains or ropes (the former are better) were fastened to the two corners of a cowhide. A boy was put in the cowhide, and horses hooked to the other ends of the chains. Then they were started at full speed, straddling the fire, one on each side. The rapidity with which a prairie fire can be put out in this way is marvellous. In fact it can be done just as quickly as the two horses can get over the ground. It probably would not answer in long grass, where the fire travels at race horse speed, but in the short bunchy grass on the ranges, it is the pure medicine guaranteed to cure every time. Receipt: Two good steady horses two long chains or ropes, a cowhide and a small boy.—Macleod Gazette.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE

Commencing Sunday, Dec. 7th, and until further notice, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.
8:30 a.m. Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive 6:10 p.m.
11:05 a.m.	Portage la Prairie	3:00 p.m.
3:00 p.m.	Brandon	12:30 p.m.
11:30 p.m.	Broadview	1:42 a.m.
5:25 p.m.	Regina	8:00 p.m.
8:00 a.m.	Moosejaw	5:30 p.m.
3:31 p.m.	Swift Current	7:55 a.m.
9:40 p.m.	Maple Creek	1:25 a.m.
2:15 a.m.	Medicine Hat	8:15 p.m.
4:10 p.m.	Calgary	6:40 a.m.
1:10 a.m. Ar.	Laggan	Lv. 8:45 p.m.

Trains between Winnipeg and Brandon daily except Sundays. Three trains a week between Winnipeg and Moosejaw, leaving Winnipeg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; returning leave Moosejaw Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Once a week between Winnipeg and Laggan, leaving Winnipeg Tuesday; returning, leave Laggan on Friday. Train between Laggan and Calgary subject to cancellation at any time without notice.

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.
7:30 a.m. Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive 5:30 p.m.
3:05 p.m.	Rat Portage	10:45 a.m.
2:00 a.m.	Ignace	12:30 a.m.
1:00 p.m. Ar.	Port Arthur	Lv. 1:30 p.m.

Train for Port Arthur leaves Winnipeg on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; returning, leaves Port Arthur Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

GOING SOUTH.		GOING NORTH.
*8:05 p.m. Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive †9:00 a.m.
10:50 p.m.	Emerson	†4:15 a.m.
8:40 a.m., 9:15 a.m.	Winnipeg	4:00 p.m., 7:00 p.m.
10:35 a.m., 11:55 a.m.	Morris	1:20 p.m., 3:25 p.m.
11:40 a.m.	Gretna	4:00 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	Manitou	9:30 a.m.

*Daily except Saturday. †Daily except Monday.

Trains run daily between Winnipeg and Gretna For Manitou leave Winnipeg Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; returning, leave Manitou Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Trains leave Winnipeg for Stonewall Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:30 a.m., arriving at Stony Mountain at 10:30 a.m., and Stonewall at 10:55 a.m. Return same days, leaving Stonewall at 1:30 p.m., and Stony Mountain at 2 p.m., arriving at Winnipeg at 3 p.m.

Trains leave Winnipeg for West Selkirk Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk at 6 p.m. Returning, leaves West Selkirk Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays at 7 a.m., arriving Winnipeg at 8:30 a.m.

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

Trains leaving Winnipeg Tuesday mornings for Calgary and Port Arthur will have sleeping cars attached; returning, will leave Calgary Saturday and Port Arthur Thursdays.

John M. Egan, General Superintendent.
W. C. VanHorne, Vice-President.

ROBT KERR,
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The following lands, west of the Fourth Principal Meridian, are open for settlement, entries to be made at the Land Office Calgary:

Range.	Townships.
1	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26.
2	9, 10, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25, 26.
3	9, 10, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26.
4	9, 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26.
5	9, 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26.
6	9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26.
7	9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26.
8	9, 10, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 26, 15, 24, 25.
9	9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26.
10	9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26.
11	9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.
12	9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26.
13	9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26.
14	9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26.
15	9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, e½26.
16	9, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.
17	9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, w½23, w½24, w½25.
18	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 9, 11.
19	13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 24, 25, 26, 9, 10, all that part of 11 east of Little Bow, all that part of 12 north of Little Bow.
20	9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, e½24, 25, 26.
21	7, 19, w½12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 23, 25.
22	10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 25.
23	8, 11, 16, 17.
24	11, 12, 16, 17.
25	11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24.
26	11, 12, 13, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 36, 37, 38, 39.
27	13, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 36, 37, 38, 39.
28	n½10, 20, 25, 26, 27, 23, 28, 36, 37, 38.
29	20, 27, 28.

West of the Fifth Meridian:

Range.	Townships.
1	37, 38.
3	All that part of 21 south of Elbow River, 27, 28.
4	26, 27, 28.
3	21.

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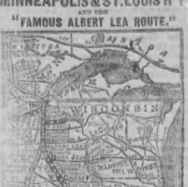
AND THE
"FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE."



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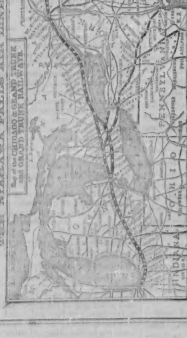

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A Meeting at John Glenn's.

The following is a report of the meeting of settlers held at John Glenn's, of Fish Creek, on Sunday last :

Mr. Livingston was elected chairman. In taking the chair he made a few opening remarks. He stated that he had been about 20 years in the country and had largely improved and cultivated land in the vicinity of Calgary; that he could not obtain even an entry in the land office, although he had been on his place nine years and was long ago entitled to a patent for his lands. He stated that between government reserves, leases, school lands, Hudson Bay lands, a man was unable to find a spot to settle. If a man did settle he was sure to be chased by some one, either by the police, land agents, or government officials of some kind, and that a settler was worse off than a wild animal, as a wild animal had a close season in which he could not be hunted but that a settler was chased at all reasons of the year. That as long as the lands were under leases, the country was no use for settlers as they might as well settle in the Pacific ocean. That at the time the Cochrane Ranch was granted there were about 1100 head of cattle running on Bow river belonging to himself and other settlers, and today there is not a hoof on the range, and that the range was now a sheep pasture. That when the lease was granted the settlers numbering seventeen sold out and left the country.

There was never any notice given as to land about Calgary being reserved as far as I know. When I settled in 1875 the police tried to prevent me cutting wood on my own claim, for my own use, and put up notices that they claimed all the wood and grass for ten miles around Calgary. I have known of my own personal knowledge some 40 or 50 settlers being driven out of the country because they could not get land, and just now a number of young men from near Chicago have been searching to find land to settle on, and cannot as it is all taken up by settlers, leases or reserves of some kind. I had about a year ago a number of cattle on the Cochrane range. There was not an animal on the range belonging to the company and the manager drove my cattle off on to burnt ground. I compelled him to drive them back but lost thirty five head of my cattle through the action of the company. Unless the country is opened up at once for settlement and patents granted to those entitled to them, I would as soon as not burn up all my improvements and leave the country. For the present I defend my claim as my neighbours do, behind my Winchester. Unless the land is all opened up for homestead entry all must either fight for our rights or leave the country and if I am compelied to leave, I will leave marks on the trail behind me."

Mr. John Glenn was called on. He said "I settled here about the same year as Mr. Livingston. Unless the country is all thrown open for settlement it is no use for the settlers in it at present, and no use for settlers who may wish to come and settle. I have known a great many people go out of the country because they could not get land to settle on." He said he would hold his claim with a shot gun, and the rest of the settlers would do the same. "When the land office was opened here. I made application for entry to the agent here. He the agent said my sass was peculiar and that he would report on it to the government. It is so peculiar I have not heard a word of it since. Then I saw Croziers notice as to grass and wood, I asked what he would do if I took any of either. He said he would fine me. I asked him about the land; he said I could have it if I wanted it I never saw any notice of land reserve about Calgary. It is useless for us to remain in the country unless we get our rights in every respect. If we do not get them, I will be compelled to burn my place and if I do I will not leave many ranches behind me.

George Monilaws said he was an old settler near Calgary. He could not get an entry' never saw any notice of reserves of lands about Calgary. He asked the land inspector if he would get his land the reply was "he might if the governmen did not want it for any of their purposes." We must have our claims settled and the ranchers opened or the country is useless to us who are now settled here and will not have any place for future settlers.

Mr. Cousin's said he had settled on sec. 34, Tp. 21, and was going to build when he was notified by the Bow River Ranche Co. who had not complied with the conditions of the lease to leave and he was compelled to buy other land.

Mr. McInnes said he lived on Tp. 22. Had improved largely but could not get an entry. He thought it was high time our claims were settled.

Mr. Godsal said he tried to bring cattle in for breeding purposes from Montana but could not compete with the leaseholders as he (not holding a lease) was compelled to pay duty while the leaseholder was not. He considered this unfair as the man who had influence enough to get a lease could outsell the settler who had no influence at Ottawa to get him a lease. He said hundreds of others were in the same position.

William Sharples endorsed all that Mr. Godsal had said and although a Conservative he must condemn the course of the Government.

Mr. Alex McDonald said he had settled and built a house on the Cochrane lease some years ago. He got notice to leave from Ranch authorities and from Capt McIlree in charge of the police at Calgary. He went to Calgary to see the police officer and was shown a letter from the Government authorizing the police to evict any person from a lease. After he saw the letter, as he could not fight against the Government, he gave up his land and improvements.

Messrs. Rivers, Clark, Butlin, and several others, said that they had sworn to several affidavits and paid money to the government agents to have them drawn, but had received no answer from the authorities or any other person.

James Barwis said, "I took up my place in 1882 on Bow river. I was notified by the police to leave. I left but watched the place as I understood the friends of the police intended to take it up. They did not. I went on the place again. Afterwards I saw Mr. White, Comptroller of the police and Col. Irvine. I asked them if the land I had taken up was a reserve, and they said not. I took up the place and improved it. I hold it now and will defy all comers. I cannot get any entry."

The Mayor of Calgary, being called upon, said that matters had been so well discussed he could add nothing. He was in full sympathy with the settlers and hoped they would get their rights. The town of Calgary depended upon the settlers. When Indians behaved well their rations were cut off, but when they merely made a noise they were given extra rations. The ordinary management of the Indians gave them a premium to rebel. Threats always brought them provisions, hard work and quietness brought them starvation.

Mr. Fitz Cochrane stated that he was not a settler, but interested in the country. He could not see why the people of the country were not given their rights. He was a newspaper man as well as a lawyer, and had lived about three years in this country, part of the time at Prince Albert, the seat of the present troubles. The halfbreeds were entitled to their 240 acres of land and the settlers ought to have their patents. He had sent strong memorials to the government as to their mismanagement at Prince Albert, but no notice had been taken of them, and the present troubles had come upon the country because affairs had been mismanaged. Mr. Cochrane closed with some remarks which were loudly cheered.

Mr. Reilly, being called upon, said that he had travelled about 10,000 miles lately, and of all the countries he had seen this was the fairest. When he first came into the country he noticed that the settlers had not improved, and since he came and settled here he learnt that no improvements could be made because the tenure was uncertain.

Mr. Bleecker said the settlers ought to have their rights, and that the people of the Northwest Territories were determined to have the same rights as the people in other portions of the Dominion.

Mr. Monilaws moved, seconded by S. W. Shaw, that a committee be appointed to draft a resolution to be sent to Sir John MacDonald, premier of Canada. Messrs Livingston, Shaw, Fitz Cochrane and Bleecker were oppointed such committee.

All present, to the number of 50, formed themselves into the "Alberta Settlers Rights Association," and signed the roll of membership.

The following telegram, emboding the resolutions, was forwarded to Sir John MacDonald after the meeting.

A meeting of settlers of this district was held to-day at John Glenn's, about fifty present. The following resolution was passed unanimously: That whereas a number of townships about Calgary are not open for settlement, which are now largely settled, and many of the settlers have resided on such lands over three years and have made more than sufficient improvements to entitle them to patents, and have made repeated demands at land office for entry, which have been refused! And Whereas leases cover a large track of land near Calgary fit for settlement, and a number of settlers have settled on these leases;

And Whereas a number of leases have been granted and no cattle or sheep are but on them;

And Whereas it is absolutely necessary that this country be represented at Ottawa without delay, as we are now governed by agents who are interested in mis-governing this country;

And Whereas settlers cannot bring cattle in without paying duty, and leaseholders can do so without;

Be It Resolved that in the opinion of this meeting it is necessary that all the townships about Calgary be immediately thrown open for homestead entry and settlement and that parties who have complied with the terms of the Dominion Lands Act as to residence and improvements have their patents granted immeditely; And that all leases, the terms and conditions of which have not been complied with, be concelled and land be thrown open for homestead entry;

And that all the lands suitable for agricultural purposes on leases now granted be thrown open for entry and settlement; also that settlers importing cattle into the country be put on the same footing as leasholders; And also that this meeting regrets that the Bill introduced to give representation to the North west Territories in the Dominion Parliament has been defeated, and would throughly impress upon the government the absolute necessity of a government measure being introduced and passed this present session, having that object in view, as the only means of quieting the present discontent among settlers in the Territories, and of properly governing them; and that the government without taking a census has sufficient information to warrant a measure for representation. and this meeting would press immediate action in this regard to prevent a repetition of the trouble which now unhappily exists in these Territories.

And it is further Resolved, that the halfbreeds in these Territories are entitled to and should receive the same privileges as regards lands as have already been conceded to their brethren in Manitoba.

I send this by request of meeting. A memorandum of grievances goes forward next mail with two hundred signatures.

(sgd.) Sam Livingston
Chairman.

The following is a copy of the resolutions referred to which are being largely circulated for signature:

1. That we, Her Majesty's loyal subjects, residing in the Northwest Territories of Canada, are entitled to the same rights and privileges as freemen, both in regard to the tenure of the soil, and representative institutions, as are enjoyed by our brethren in the other colonies of the empire.

2. That these rights and privileges have hitherto been denied to us for, as we consider, very insufficient reasons.

3. That some of us have been residing upon our homesteads, and have made improvements thereon, for a much longer period than that required by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, and have conformed to all the conditions thereof, but have as yet been unable to procure our patents, the result of which has been that settlers have been debarred and discouraged from making on their uncertain holdings the improvements necessary for their comfort and success, and we wish to impress in the most forcible manner upon the Government the irritating and mischievous result of this most unreasonable and unaccountable delay in giving legal ownership to those peaceable settlers who by their assiduous compliance with the conditions of settlement are entitled to the same. We require therefore from the Government that patents for these lands be at once issued to those entitled to receive them.

4. That townships 23 and 24 and others in the vicinity of the town of Calgary have been withdrawn from entry, for, as we believe, no sufficient reason, and intending settlers have been thus driven away. We require that these and other townships in this vicinity be immediately opened for entry and settlement.

5. That large tracts of land in the district of Alberta are now nominally under lease (a considerable quantity of which is fit for agricultural purposes) the terms and and conditions of which leases have not been complied with. We require that these leases be immediately cancelled and the lands included in them, and also all other leases already granted upon which settlers may wish to locate, should be opened for entry and settlement.

6. That under existing regulations large lease holders are allowed to bring in cattle and horses free of duty for breeding purposes, whilst small ranchers and settlers have to pay a high rate of duty. We require that this unjust distinction be abolished and that all be admitted to the same privilege.

7 We are of opinion that the halfbreeds of the Northwest Territories are entitled to the same rights and privileges as have already been conceded to their brethren in Manitoba. And we most earnestly impress upon the Government the necessity of granting these privileges as the only way of removing the present discontent and of quieting the disturbances which have already unhappily arisen in these Territories.

8. We have heard with great regret of the rejection of a measure introduced into the Dominion Parliament providing for the representation of these Territories in that body, and we would wish strongly to impress upon the government the fact that nothing short of immediate Representation in Parliament will satisfy the people of these Territories. We therefore require from the Government that, without waiting for the taking of the census (sufficient information as regards population being already in their possession to warrant the measure) they introduce and pass during this present session of parliament, a bill providing for the representation of the N. W. Territories in the Dominion Parliament. Taxation without representation has in times past created rebellion on this continent, and the most eminent statesmen of modern days justify such a course. All we ask is that the Government grant us representation at once,—that being one of the first rights of a British subject; and no subject in the empire of Great Britain is to day deprived of such right, except those residing in the N. W. Territories of Canada.

Common justice therefore demands that we have immediate representation in the Dominion Parliament, as no good reason can be shown to deprive us of such birthright.

9. That a petition from the citizens of Calgary has already been sent to the Minister of Justice on the subject of needed Judicial reforms in the Territories, to which the undersigned beg leave to ask the immediate attention of the Government.

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An Indian Scare in Alberta

To the Editor of the Herald.

The leaseholders in Alberta, finding their weapons for keeping out the settlers powerless, as the settlers keep gradually coming in, notwithstanding the fact that they cannot enter their claims in the Land office, notwithstanding the summer frosts which are supposed to kill nearly all the crops, and notwithstanding the hail storms which destroy all that the frost has left, for all these reports are proved to be false as well as malicious, now fall back upon on Indian scare to drive out immigration.

During the last 10 days these opponents of immigration, have used the fact of the disaffection amongst a few halfbreeds, some 500 miles off, as a basis to work on the fears of the inhabitants of Calgary, circulating imaginary dispatches, calling congregations out of church to protect themselves by reporting that the Blackfeet nation, were within 6 miles of Calgary. The valiant defenders of Calgary thought they could best show their bravery by stalking about the town all night with loaded fire arms, frightening the women and children out of their wits.

I look upon it that it is every man's duty to protect the weaker sex and the children whether his own or others, but never to raise a false report. A lot of "old women" dressed in men's clothes are of no protection. They only excite the others and pronounce danger when none exists except in their own imaginations. These "old women" with their bogus reports frightened each other to such an extent all Sunday night, that I firmly believe on Monday morning a few squaws might have raided the town without any opposition.

I must confess that I am one of the "Unfortunate" whom the "Calgary Herald" mentions as not being able to see through the nearest hill. If I had the lofty ideas of that weather cock journal I might see danger where none exists. I must admit that my experience amongst Indians of different hostile tribes does not date back further than 1854, so I am unable to imagine the Blackfeet nation marching down in their thousands to attack Calgary. I might be able to imagine this, but unfortunately I happen to know, and so might any one else who gave himself the trouble so ascertain the facts, that the Blackfeet, deducting the old, the blind, the women and the children, would have difficulty in mustering 200 men, and that the remaining tribes within 200 miles of Calgary, in every direction, could not muster a second 200.

The official returns of their numbers take men, women and children. and the latter two are at least five sixths—probably nine theths—of the whole number. I know of one buck near here who has 4 wives and 24 children, and many others have a still greater share of the blessings (?) of this life. In the case of the Indians they are worth money as they receive a bounty of $5 apiece per annum for each woman and child.

During my journeys through the Indian territories, I have always been willing, and am so now, to fight for my own and other's rights, when real cause presents itself, but being busy now with spring work I do not wish to leave it to join a crowd in town who have nothing better to do than raise false alarms and hunt for the nearest badger holes to hide in, and all this to escape, if all the tribes in the North west were in revolt at once, an attack of Indians not exceeding 500 men,—these men being scattered over about 100,000 square miles of territory whilst we ourselves can muster three times that number.

Judging from the action of the cowards in town, if anyone had the organization of a small company for defence, I fear the corps would be composed principally of the fair sex, as he certainly could not take the trouble of visiting all the badger holes in the vicinity for the purposo of enlistment.

Yours truly
John Glenn
Fish Creek, 8 miles south of Calgary
April 4th. 1885.

Note:—The "weather-cock journal" bears no hard feelings towards correspondents so amusing and outspoken as Mr. Glenn in spite of the hard raps he gives it. If Mr. Glenn's letter is however to be considered a serious protest against the necessity of a "Home Guard" in Calgary, he should admit that they are also unnecessary in all the other settlements of the territories, and if it is the leaseholders who have got up the excitement here, they have certainly extended their operations east and north in a singularly energetic manner. As for there being cowards in the country, Mr. Glenn's experience goes back to 1854 and he should know the settlers better than we do; we regret he is not more favorably impressed with them. His tribute to the fair sex is well deserved, but Mr. Glenn will excuse us if we observe that he is not the first who has discovered that the sex all over the world are invariably the best "Home Guards" in peace or war.

Our own opinion is that "Home Guards" are excellent institutions whether they are wanted or not, just as the volunteer regiments of the east, who undoubtedly have been laughed at in their time, are found in cases of trouble to be not useless.

Extravagant reports are certainly doing the country harm but it is the American press that is spreading them. And let Mr. Glenn consider if the Northern Pacific and the Hudson Bay Co. are not at least as much interested as leaseholders in keeping out immigration. The fact is that the halfbreeds are not nearly as much to be feared as some men behind the scenes whom it will be impossible ever to reach.—Ed. Herald.

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PERSONAL MENTION.

Gov. Dewdney comes in, by to-day's train, and will with, Father LaCombe have a "talk" with Crowfoot and "Old Sun," who are to meet him here.

◆

☞ The best Table in Town at the American House.

☞ Board seven dollars per week at the American House.

☞ Meals at all hours at the American House.

☞ For a Beef Steak "Spanish" go to the American House.

☞ Twenty-one meal tickets for $7 at the American House.

☞ Square meals all round at the American House.

☞ Oyster Suppers at the American House.

☞ Hats! Hats! Of every style, and Variety—See them at Rankin & Allan's.

☞ Closing business. Chipman Bro commence their closing out sale to-day at cost, several lots of Staple goods at 20 to 30 per cent. below cost.

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The Weather.

From the Dominion Meteorological Observatory, Calgary—A. T. Armour, observer—for the week ending Wednesday, March 25th:

	Thermometer.		Mean Barometer, Inches.
	Lowest.	Highest.	
Thursday.....	22	58	30.0
Friday.......	22	48	29.9
Saturday.....	26	50	29.8
Sunday.......	30	72	29.2
Monday......	43	63	29.9
Tuesday.....	30	69	29.7
Wednesday...	27	62	29.8

Notice of Purchase.

I hereby give notice to Thos. Lennie, late of this place, and to the public in general, that I have purchased the house at Red Deer known as Lennie's Boarding House, where I will keep on hand all kinds of dry goods and groceries for sale.

LEON AGRANOVICH.
Red Deer, March 27th 1885. 83-3tf

LIVERY, SALE AND FEED STABLE.

ATLANTIC AVENUE.

NEXT THE

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

Special Attention given to feeding stock.

BAIN BROS.
85-1y

S.J.Hogg &Co

In thanking their numerous customers for their very liberal patronage during the past year, beg to intimate to the general public, that on and after this date their business will be conducted purely on the

Cash System.

And that all
Outstanding Accounts not Paid on or Before the First of April
Will be placed in Court for collection without further notice.
March 2, 1885.

CALIFORNIA HOUSE, Canmore.
Just back of Station. Best meals along the whole line of C.P.R., furnished at all hours.
81-3m Morris Stewart, Proprietor.

Notice.

I beg to intimate that all accounts due me must be settled by April 1st, otherwise they will be put into a lawyer's hands for collection. I hope that this intimation will be sufficient, and that parties interested will save themselves the law costs.

J. Cottingham.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,

Doors, Windows and Builders' Supplies.

Douglas Pine
EQUAL TO OAK.

FLOORING,
SIDING,
CEILING,
MOULDINGS.

Dougls Pine
EQUAL TO OAK.

Bow River Mills
OFFICE,
Stephen Avenue, Calgary.

James Walker.

Farmers!

Ranchers!

BUY YOUR

Barbed Wire

AT

ROGERS & GRANT'S.

THE NIMBLE SIXPENCE!

Is Better than the Slow Shilling.

I. G. Baker & Co.

Will demonstrate the Truth of this Mottoe to all

Bargain Hunters in the District.

We want all the Ranchers, Settlers and Dealers

To Take Advantage of this SALE!